

## INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY China

SUBJECT Administration of Ningpo

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1. In the Ningpo municipal government administrative sub-divisions of the hsien (縣, district), chen (鎮, town), pao (保), and chia (鄉), heads of the districts and towns are appointed by the Military Control Commission, but the former heads of pao and chia were ordered to retain their positions.\* Each pao and chia head must assess the property, both movable and immovable, of the people of his village and on the basis of his findings divide the people into four classes. All collections of money or commodities are to be levied in accordance with this class division.
2. An economic sub-committee has been established in each pao to collect money, food, and commodities from the people to support the army. The collection is carried on through the Communist methods of isolating rich farmers, encouraging the middle-class group, and uniting tenant farmers. Provisions obtained by collection are placed in a government granary, of which there is at least one in each hsiang (鄉) or chen. This grain cannot be redistributed to the people without government approval.
3. Male peasants between eighteen and thirty are conscripted for the militia and those between thirty and forty for vigilante groups. Women older than fifteen must join the women's association. Vagrant groups are organized into peasants' associations to patrol the rural districts. The New Democratic Youth Corps is also actively expanding through enrolling students and laborers, as well as office workers. The Corps has established 163 branches in Ningpo Hsien (121-32, 29-54).
4. The Communist Military Control Commission has opened a school for administrative officers. The third class of this institution was in session early in January, and graduates of the first two classes had already been given assignments in rural districts. The Ningpo Government Finance Department has also established a school to train tax specialists for the lower administrative positions.
5. The Bureau of Commerce and Industry of the city government ordered all factories and shops to register with it before 20 December 1949. Registered shops were given a certificate and assessed a monthly business tax. The total tax for October, November, and December was JRP \$150 billion, pro-rated among city firms. Taxes not paid by the deadline incur a two percent penalty for

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each day of delinquency. To meet the taxes, some factory owners have had to sell their products at a loss, and government-fermented trading companies have been quick to buy up these items at the low rate for military and political organization supplies.

6. Firms, shops, or factories which wish to cease operations must obtain permission from the authorities. Some owners who petitioned to close have, however, been refused permission on the grounds that the closing of shops will have a bad effect on the city's economy.
7. Merchants are prohibited from exporting any consumer goods for sale in areas controlled by the Nationalists. This regulation is enforced by regular coast patrols and main customs posts on Taohua (122-17, 29-48) and Liuheng (122-08, 29-45) islands.\*\*\* Ships entering the coastal waters from Nationalist areas have been detained by Communist authorities.
8. All goods, both local products and imports, are taxed by the Ningpo city Department of Finance. The rate of taxation varies with public demand; luxury items, such as cigarettes and wine, are taxed from eighty to one hundred twenty percent of their net cost.
9. Silver shops in the area were ordered to close, and circulation of silver and gold is strictly prohibited. The establishment of new banks and money exchanges is restricted, and old banks must turn in their books for a government audit. The Ningpo area has only fifteen banks and money exchanges approved by the Communist authorities.
10. The organization of a shopkeepers' union was inaugurated on 11 December 1949 with the first meeting of a preparatory committee composed of YU Wen-kuang (俞文光), chairman; CHOU Fu-sui (周福綬) and CHOU Yu-t'ing (周雨亭)\*\*\*, vice chairman; CHAO Chin-ch'eng (趙金城), head of the organization department, with TING Chao-fu (丁朝夫) as his deputy; HSU Feng (徐奉), head of the cultural and educational department, with CHIANG Chen-ming (蔣振明) as his deputy; LIU Yung-chao (劉永昭) as head of the workers' security department, with HSI Liang-ch'ing (席良卿) as his deputy; SHEN Ying-ting (沈榮庭), as head of the apprentice and laborers' department, with WANG Ku-i (王陸一) as his deputy; MA Lai-hsin (馬來心) as head of the secretariat; and HUANG P'u-ch'uan (黃普川).
11. The preparatory committee passed a resolution for establishment of a number of unions in December 1949 and January 1950. Before 20 December, union organization of workers in department stores, silk and cotton shops, stationery stores, paper industries, and food stores, including tea and confectionery shops, was in the hands of a committee. A preparatory committee for unions among currency exchange workers, shoemakers, and leather workers was formed in the latter part of December. Union committees scheduled to begin work by 15 January included those for sellers of food and of western and indigenous drugs, and those for workers in the soy bean sauce and hardware industries were to function by the end of that month.
12. Several factories were forced to halt operations after the Yung Yao (永耀) Power Plant in Ningpo had been bombed several times. The authorities thereupon ordered all factories to replace their electric motors with diesel engines.
13. In the educational field, the Cultural and Educational Department of the Military Control Commission has ordered that all textbooks must be purchased from the New China Bookstore.\*\*\*\* These textbooks contain expositions of the theory of the new democracy and describe Communist military victories. All village high schools are directed to post news of Communist victories and to conduct evening classes to indoctrinate the people and teach illiterate adults to read and write. Programs for these evening classes include stories of the

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Chinese Communist revolution; teachers are volunteer Communist workers who lecture every evening from six to eight.

14. Both primary and high school teachers receive a compulsory indoctrination course consisting of a two-weeks' series of lectures. The fourth such series was in progress early in January, emphasizing as principal topic the theory of revolution. Other subjects of lectures are speeches of leading Communists and articles from the press.

15. The Ningpo Daily News has been renamed the Yung Chiang (甬江) Daily News and is directed by the Military Control Commission. The Ningpo Jen Pao (寧波日報), also under Communist supervision, contains only material from the New China News Agency or from Communist worker contributors.

25X1A [REDACTED] Comment. For previous information on Ningpo Communist activities, see

25X1A [REDACTED]

25X1A [REDACTED] Comment. For a description of the military situation in these areas,

25X1A [REDACTED]

25X1A\* [REDACTED] Comment. A CHOU Yu-t'ing, possibly identical, was chief of staff of the Kwangtung-Kwangsi-Fukien Border Command in 1946.

25X1A [REDACTED] Comment. This is part of the national education program, as outlined in the discussion and organization meeting held under New China Bookstore auspices in Peiping in October 1949. [REDACTED]

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